

Wants to Set Limit for Wages if Controls Lapse

Supreme Court Fastens Taft-Hartley On Building Trades in 3 Decisions

Green Tells Congress Pay Curbs Go With The Rest

Washington.—The Supreme Court fastened the Taft-Hartley law on AFL Building and Construction Trades with such tight screws that union operations are seriously affected. The court voted 6 to 3 that the restrictive and punitive law applied to the construction industry. It brushed aside AFL contentions and those of lower courts that the building industry was not interstate commerce and therefore not subject to the act. The court ignored the specific provision in the Taft-Hartley Act that its provisions should not be applied to disputes which have little effect upon interstate commerce. It disregarded a statement by Sen. Robert A. Taft, co-author of the law, that the act was not intended to cover the construction industry.

(Senator Taft meanwhile shed tears in the Senate that Truman's administration won't go along with him on changing his minority because the Administration preferred to repeal. The gist of his speech was typically Taft, that those who don't agree with him are wrong.) The court held that the law's ban on secondary boycotts prevented the picketing of a general contractor to force him to discontinue his association with a sub-contractor who employed non-union labor. Justice Stanley J. Reed and William O. Douglas dissented. They contended that the unions were merely maintaining their historic attitude of refusing to work along side non-union labor. They said that the Taft-Hartley general contractor would have legal if he were the agent who had put non-union men on the job. They did not agree that the presence of a sub-contractor changed the realities of the situation. They argued that the prohibition of the secondary boycott should apply only where an industrial dispute spreads from the job to another front. Justice Robert H. Jackson cast the third dissenting vote.

Associate Justice Harold H. Burton delivered the court's majority opinions in the four cases involving unions of the American Federation of Labor. Joining with Justice Burton in the majority were Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson and Associate Justices Felix Frankfurter, Hugo L. Black, Tom C. Clark and Sherman Minton.

In the primary case, involving the National Labor Relations Board and the Denver Building and Construction Trades Council, the court held that the AFL union had committed an unfair practice in January, 1948, when it picketed the general contracting firm of Doose and Lintner. The firm, then erecting a commercial building in Denver, was picketed because it had awarded a subcontract for electrical work to a subcontractor who employed nonunion labor.

Such action, the court held, violated the ban on a strike with the object of forcing an employer to cease doing business with another person. The majority held that the activities of the subcontractor did affect interstate commerce, and therefore came within the purview of the Taft-Hartley Act.

In another of the cases, involving the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the NLRB, the court held that the union violated the law in a \$15,200 private-dwelling construction project at that time. It made the same general finding in a case involving Local 74 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The court held that the NLRB's finding that the union's picketing activities—in so far as they affected employees of neutral concerns—were not sufficiently widespread to come within the Taft-Hartley Act's ban on secondary boycotts.



AFL BACKS FEDERAL PAY RISE.—Washington.—President James A. Campbell of AFL American Federation of Government Employees thanks AFL President William Green for Executive Council action demanding that U. S. postal and classified workers receive bigger wage increases than meager 6.5 percent recommended by Civil Service Commission. AFL is backing AFL government employee unions in hard legislative fight to win 17 percent pay raise at this session of Congress.

DiSalle Promises United Labor 'OPA-Type' Ceilings on Prices

Washington.—Price Administrator Michael V. DiSalle told the United Labor Policy Committee in a personal appearance that he plans within 30 days to put dollars-and-cents ceiling prices on 15 or 16 food items in a community-by-community program modeled after the wartime Office of Price Administration.

Mr. DiSalle outlined to UPLC what he has attempted to do thus far and his immediate future plans. UPLC has been severely critical of the failure to halt the rise in prices since controls were put into effect last January.

The AFL Executive Council at its Chicago meeting called "the kind of price control we have thus far experienced largely a sham and a deception of the public."

Mr. DiSalle said that under his proposed new step prices would have to vary by communities across the country because products could be obtained cheaper in some areas than in others. That was the way OPA controlled prices during World War II, instead of having a nation-wide ceiling.

DiSalle said that ceiling prices on beef will be listed in butcher shops beginning June 18 as the first move in his fight to hold down food costs.

DiSalle indicated that what would be another of the most items to be placed under ceiling lists, but said prices is now being better policy.

DiSalle argued that the cost of living is getting close to being stabilized right now."

Don't Delay DPA DiSalle Warns

Washington.—Price Administrator Michael V. DiSalle warned that Congress should pass a Legislative Production Act by June 30 or replace the present law expiring then.

He told the United Labor Policy Committee that a 90-day extension of the present law could result in no law at all with disastrous consequences to the nation.

He urged United Labor to insist on passage of a strengthened law by June 30 deadline.

U. S. Workers Call Legislative Meet On Pay Raise Bill

Washington.—The AFL Government Employees Council summoned a legislative conference on June 18, 1951 to take such action as may be necessary to report to bills presently before the Congress to adjust the salary of federal and postal employees.

The committee on arrangements has obtained the Commerce Department Auditorium, located on 14th St. between Constitution Avenue and E St. N.W., for the joint sessions which will be called to order at 8 A.M., Tuesday, June 19, and 2 P.M., Wednesday, June 20. Tuesday's session will recess at 12 noon and Wednesday's session will adjourn at 5 P.M.

In between sessions, delegates will be asked to meet with their respective labor unions and Congressmen in support of the program agreed upon.

Delegates of the affiliated organizations will meet separately on Monday, June 18, at times and places to be announced by their respective organization.

It is expected that the delegates will be asked to make a statement of their needs and to make a statement of the need for immediate favorable action on pending salary measures.

One of the most patriotic gestures a person can make today is to visit the Red Cross Blood Bank.

Washington.—AFL President William Green warned Congress:

"If price control were scuttled, wage stabilization would have to go and there would be no limit to the amount of wage increases unions could obtain from employers."

"In the present tight labor market situation, let me assure you that this would mean very substantial wage increases, far above those allowed by the Wage Stabilization Board."

He delivered the admonition to the House Banking and Currency Committee at the conclusion of a statement urging a strong Emergency Production Act which would:

- (1) Hold down and stabilize the cost of living, especially the cost of food.
- (2) Impose strict rent controls everywhere.
- (3) Provide for effective enforcement of price and rent controls.
- (4) Require maintenance of stability.
- (5) Establish dollar and cents ceiling prices.
- (6) Regulate margin requirements on commodity markets.
- (7) Eliminate exemptions of certain industries from price controls such as movie pictures and newspapers.
- (8) Relax credit controls on loans for long-term wage increases for low-income wage earners.
- (9) Provide full participation for labor in administration of the wage stabilization program.

Mr. Green concluded:

"These then represent our considerations for action to strengthen the Defense Production Act."

"I do not suppose that it comes with surprise to anyone here that I find that our testimony is completely in accord with the views given by representatives of business before this committee. We have emphasized throughout the law; these other witnesses have emphasized weakening the law."

"Let me point out that for a labor organization, the easy solution to the problem of inflation is to agree with those who want to abolish all controls."

"This, I say, is the easy solution for union leaders to the problem of inflation. For the American Federation of Labor, we have decided that the threat of Soviet imperialism to the free world makes it impossible for us to recommend such a course of action. This is no time for business as usual."

"To us, the issue appears very simple. Are we or are we not going to have a comprehensive anti-inflation program?"

"No one, least of all the American Federation of Labor, contends that price and wage control is the whole answer to the problem of inflation."

"We have very specific views regarding a savings program and a program to restrict inflationary bank credit. However, even with these programs, direct controls will be necessary."

"Our economy is faced with the problem of adjusting itself to a demand for goods which is increasing at the rate of 20 percent of our national effort. The dislocations and pressures brought by the defense program cannot be handled without direct control."

"If we need controls, let us make them truly effective. We cannot stem inflation by halfhearted measures."

It makes no sense for Congress to pass a law saying there should be direct controls that have no teeth in that law the necessary program for making those controls effective."

"This is why we say: make these controls truly effective. Make them cover the whole economy; make them enforceable; and make certain that there are no loopholes for special privilege."

"If you control inflation, you have earned the gratitude of all the American people."

AFL Gains \$4 Million Pay Raises For 15,682 Northern Ohio Workers

Cleveland.—AFL-union won \$3,974,300 in pay raises for 15,682 Northern Ohio workers in contract negotiations during the past year. Jesse L. Gallagher, Ohio AFL director of organization, said the union negotiated in 52 cents hourly pay boosts for an average annual increase of \$250 for each employee. Millions of dollars more were negotiated in improved pension and welfare clauses of the contracts. Thousands of other workers benefited directly from the AFL union achievements by receiving the same wage increases and improvements set by the AFL.

Mr. Gallagher reported that most of 1950's money gains were made after mid-year, some companies granting a cost-of-living raise after the Korean war skyrocketed prices.

Johnson Condemns Special Interests

Washington.—Economic Stabilization Director Eric Johnston charged that the drive to kill price-wage controls is led by special interests whose attitude is to turn the consumer into a full pocket sheep. "The Congress is working against a June 30 deadline in writing a new Defense Production Act which would control prices and rents. Mr. Johnston, former 4-term president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, made a radio and television appeal for a stronger law for 2 more years.

WSB Okays 75 Cents Floor in Base Pay

Washington.—The Wage Stabilization Board announced that wage increases in their base period pay 1946 to comply with the 1949 amendments of the Fair Labor Standards Act, may be incorporated into a company's base period pay level for the purpose of computing a favorable increase under General Wage Regulation 6. (The 1949 amendments were passed Jan. 10, 1949.)

Employers desiring to incorporate the Fair Labor Standards Act increases into their base period pay must obtain advance approval of the board before making such a change. Such petitions may be disposed of by WSB Executive Director Robben W. Fleming.

WSB also announced a revision of General Wage Regulation 10 covering tandem wage adjustments.

Regulation 10, which was issued March 8 by the Economic Stabilization Administrator, had limited tandem relationships to employee units in the same industry and labor market area.

The board also altered the requirement that tandem increase had to follow in strict chronological order. The change requires only that the tandem adjustment be "directly related" to the other.

4 Reasons Listed For Rent Curbs

Akron, Ohio.—Housing Expediter Fitch E. Woods told the Real Estate Board that there are 4 basic reasons for stronger rent controls on residences:

1. There can be no economic stabilization unless rents are stabilized.

2. Stabilized rents are necessary for industrial production and for the maintenance of the national defense program.

3. Rents must be controlled for protection of military personnel and families in areas of training camps and bases.

4. The law must be established to protect individuals living on fixed incomes.

Present controls expire June 30. United labor has asked Congress to extend and strengthen rent curbs.

924,857 Visit Union Show Setting Host of New Marks

By DAN SMYTH
Chicago Correspondent AFL
News Service

Chicago.—The 1951 AFL Union Industries Show, greatest of all time, passed into history on Wednesday May 31, with a total attendance of 924,857, despite two days of bad weather.

If it hadn't rained on Wednesday

and Saturday, the attendance no doubt would have exceeded a million, the goal predicted by William A. Leo, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, the host organization.

The rainy Saturday, the closing day of the nine-day run, was still the biggest day, with 162,996 admissions. Raymond F. Leheny, show director and secretary of the AFL Union

Label Trades Department, was more than satisfied.

"We are grateful for the cooperation of the Chicago Federation, the Illinois State Federation and all the joint councils and local unions in the tremendous success," said Leheny.

It was the biggest of all Union Industries shows not only in number of visitors, but also in number of exhibits (113), value of displays (\$16 million, size of floor space used (more than a mile of exhibit), and by every other measure that could be devised.

In the number and value of "give-aways" passed out to visitors, the show made the radio quiz programs look petty.

The Stove Menders Union gave away five stoves every night, worth \$200 apiece. The Bottle Blowers gave away a car. The Bakers gave away a cake every 30 minutes.

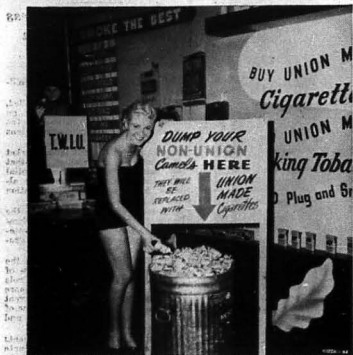
The Meat Cutters gave away each day in finished cuts of meat the equivalent of one whole steer, one whole pig and two sheep. On the closing night, the union gave away a fine Aberdeen-Angus steer, offering to deliver it for its owner's choice and roasts, at the option of the winner.

The woman who won it, Mrs. Vera Fennell, declined to have it slaughtered and dressed before delivery. She was a South Side Chicago housewife.

Numerous representatives of foreign governments and foreign labor movements attended the show to study the immense and diversified productivity of the American union craftsman. There were nine representatives of Great Britain, 16 from Germany, the labor minister of New South Wales and many others.

Among the most enthusiastic exhibitors were the armed forces. Few displays attracted as much attention as the Wingless Wonder, a B-29 with wings removed and one side replaced with plastic, stationed at the entrance to Soldier Field stadium just outside the principal gate.

It was estimated nearly 750,000 visitors walked by the B-29 and plane and through it during the show.



SHE'S A UNION MAID.—Chicago.—Model Nancy Jason through her package of non-union Camel cigarettes into ash can provided by the AFL Tobacco Workers Union at Union Industries Show. The union supplied free pack of union-made Raleigh, Chesterfield, Lucky Strike, Old Gold, Kools or Philip Morris to replace those which filled the can.

Firemen-Oilers Re-Elect Matz

Chicago.—How the AFL International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers came to Haystack, Mass., was described by an eye-witness 53 years later at the union's international convention in Chicago.

Anthony Matz was re-elected president and Joseph Clark secretary-treasurer. All other officers were re-elected as the convention ended.

The Haystack story was told by Fred Brown, 92, oldest member of the international, initiated Feb. 9, 1899. He came to the convention from Brooklyn to urge the 6-hour day. The firemen and oilers now work eight hours. When Brown joined up, they worked 13 hours, except on Sundays when they worked 24 hours.

The brotherhood was organized in October, 1898, he said, with 40 members in the union and 150 members in the field. The union was organized in the men and boiler rooms of Haystack.

Wright Addresses Wall Paper Union

(Special to AFL News Service)
Chicago.—In a convention address to the AFL United Wallpaper Union of North America, Assistant Secretary of Labor Ralph Wright urged support of the Truman administration in its Korea policy.

"The basic foreign policy of the United States must always be made in Washington," Mr. Wright said, "and not by any military command in the field, no matter how great and distinguished its military abilities and accomplishments."

"The administration's object in Korea is and has been all along to win the war and to start one. The risk to the United States has measurably increased if we deliberately step out to bomb Manchuria and China and send Chiang Kai-shek to invade the mainland of China."

A full-scale war with Red China, Mr. Wright said, would mean the loss of American men and resources to a senseless struggle on the Asiatic mainland, locking them with millions of Chinese soldiers over endless stretches of terrain.



Photo: Burke & Bess, 105 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

OFFICERS RE-ELECTED.—Chicago.—AFL President William Green congratulated President Anthony Matz of AFL Firemen and Oilers and Secretary-Treasurer Joseph Clark at their re-election at the union convention.

HOYT NAMED

Champaign-Urbana, Ill.—Donald E. Hoyt has been appointed editor of the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations at the University of Illinois.

He will take over the job vacated by Dorothy Dowell, who is now with the Education Department of the IRL at Washington, D. C.

Mr. Hoyt is the editor of two new handbooks on labor journalism which will soon be published by the Institute. They deal with advertising and postal regulations for labor papers.

COHEN RE-ELECTED

Baltimore, Md.—J. C. Turner, business manager of Engineers Local 77 and vice president of the Washington Central Labor Union, was elected a vice president of the Maryland District of Columbia Federation of Labor in Baltimore, displacing Charles B. McClintock, who held the position since 1942.

All other officers were re-elected: president, Harry Cohen; vice president, C. F. Freiler, Carl G. Shultz, Glen O. Snyder, E. W. Frazer, C. E. Stuteman, Jefferson Davis; organizer, F. Clark Ellis; treasurer, Robert Lester; secretary, Frank J. Coleman.

AFL Convention Calendar

(Following is a list of conventions scheduled for the remainder of this year by National and International Unions and State Federations of Labor under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.)

Date, 1951	Organization	Place
June 2	South Dakota State Federation of Labor	Waterbury, S. D.
June 3	Idaho State Federation of Labor	Idaho Falls, Idaho
June 4	New Jersey State Federation of Labor	Atlantic City, N. J.
June 4	American Flint Glass Workers' Union	New York City
June 4	American Federation of Musicians	Buffalo, N. Y.
June 11	Switchmen's Union of North America	Buffalo, N. Y.
June 11	Int'l Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America	Montreal, Can.
June 18	Colorado State Federation of Labor	Pueblo, Colo.
June 18	Michigan State Federation of Labor	Detroit, Mich.
June 18	Oregon State Federation of Labor	Klamath Falls, Ore.
June 18	Boot and Shoe Workers Union	Cincinnati, Ohio
June 25	Texas State Federation of Labor	Galveston, Texas
June 25	Natl' Broom Operative Pottery	Atlantic City, N. J.
June 28	South Carolina State Federation of Labor	Unadilla, S. C.
July 8	Washington State Federation of Labor	Spokane, Wash.
July 16	Int. Ass'n Retail Clerks	Unadilla, S. C.
July 17	Int'l Longshoremen's Association	Unadilla, S. C.
July 17	Puerto Rico State Federation of Labor	Ponce, P. R.
July 20	Railroad Yardmen of America	Milwaukee, Wis.
Aug. 6	Massachusetts State Federation of Labor	Unadilla, S. C.
Aug. 13	Int'l Ass'n Siderographers, etc.	Ottawa, Can.
Aug. 13	North Carolina State Federation of Labor	Asheville, N. C.
Aug. 14	Montana State Federation of Labor	Butte, Mont.
Aug. 15	Int'l Typographical Union	Atlantic, Ga.
Aug. 20	California State Federation of Labor	San Diego, Cal.
Aug. 20	Ohio State Federation of Labor	Columbus, Ohio
Aug. 20	Utah State Federation of Labor	Colorado City, Utah
Aug. 20	Wisconsin State Federation of Labor	Superior, Wis.
Aug. 20	Int'l Photo Engraving Union of A. A.	New York City
Aug. 23	American Federation of Teachers	Grand Rapids, Mich.
Aug. 23	Arizona State Federation of Labor	Flagstaff, Ariz.
Aug. 23	West Virginia State Federation of Labor	Charleston, W. Va.
Aug. 23	Indiana State Federation of Labor	Indianapolis, Ind.
Aug. 28	Int. Union Menstrual	Atlantic City, N. J.
Sept. 2	North Dakota State Federation of Labor	Bismarck, N. D.
Sept. 2	Railway Patrolmen's Int. Union	Boston, Mass.
Sept. 3	Int. Ass'n Machinists & Stone, etc.	Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 3	Kentucky State Federation of Labor	Cincinnati, Ky.
Sept. 10	Amalgamated Ass'n Street & Electric, etc.	San Antonio, Tex.
Sept. 10	Trades & Labor Congress of Canada	Halifax, N. S.
Sept. 10	Metal Trades Department	San Francisco, Calif.
Sept. 10	United Ass'n of Journeymen, etc.	Kansas City, Mo.
Sept. 10	Int. Union of Chemical Workers	Tampa, Fla.
Sept. 11	Nevada State Federation of Labor	Beno, Nev.
Sept. 11	Connecticut State Federation of Labor	Hartford, Conn.
Sept. 11	Vermont State Federation of Labor	Burlington, Vt.
Sept. 12	Natl' Ass'n Post Office & Railway, etc.	Denver, Colo.
Sept. 12	Building & Construction Trades Dept.	San Francisco, Calif.
Sept. 12	Union Label Trades Department	San Francisco, Calif.
Sept. 12	Building & Construction Trades Dept.	San Francisco, Calif.
Sept. 17	American Federation of Labor	San Francisco, Calif.
Sept. 17	American Wire Weavers Pro. Ass'n	New York City
Sept. 21	New Mexico State Federation of Labor	Duluth, Minn.
Oct. 1	Minnesota State Federation of Labor	Duluth, Minn.
Oct. 1	Nebraska State Federation of Labor	Omaha, Neb.
Oct. 8	Illinois State Federation of Labor	Springfield, Ill.
Oct. 15	Int'l Hod Carriers, Blgd., etc.	Chicago, Ill.
Oct. 15	Railway Mail Association	Boston, Mass.
Oct. 15	Commercial Telegraphers Union of N. A.	St. Louis, Mo.
Oct. 18	Oklahoma State Federation of Labor	Miami Beach, Fla.
Oct. 22	Ass'n United States, etc.	New Orleans, La.
Nov. 5	Florida State Federation of Labor	Miami, Fla.
Nov. 5	Int. Union of Automobile Workers, etc.	Washington, D. C.
Nov. 5	Natl' Ass'n Master Mechanics, etc.	Washington, D. C.
Dec. 5	Int'l Union of Horse Shoers, etc.	New Orleans, La.

*Date not definitely set.

Notorious Associated Farmers Lead State Attack on California Labor

By JOHN F. HENNING
San Francisco Correspondent AFL
News Service

San Francisco.—The Associated Farmers of California, leaders of the Big Business plot against labor in the state's rich agricultural fields, have emerged from urban headquarters in San Francisco's financial district, the number one force advocating passage of the notorious Hatfield bill to shackle free labor through state legislative action.

Announced purpose of the Hatfield measure is to abolish secondary strikes and boycotts. However, the bill would also forbid labor to picket peacefully, write free contracts, or publish unfair listings.

The Hatfield measure was approved by the State Senate Labor Committee but is temporarily on the inactive list by strategy of the author who may call for a Senate floor vote at any time before adjournment. Removal from the agenda by the Senate is interpreted in the public press as recognition of indignant opposition to the bill in all sections of the state.

Frequently charged with merely fronting for corporate farm and packing interests, the Associated Farmers are habitually in total variance with the state's labor philosophy, sponsored by the California State Grange, "Farmers' Union," and other agricultural bodies representing the better agricultural news.

Better agricultural news was passage by the Assembly and Senate of the free workers' legislation, and bill providing for the following major "restraining" measures: (a) Increase of benefits from \$30 to \$35; (b) Boosting

ASK US A CANCEL
FARM LABOR FACTS

Washington.—President H. L. Mitchell of the AFL National Farm Labor Union asked Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin and Secretary of State Dean Acheson to support the Imperial Valley Farmers Association in California to import Mexican nationals as agricultural workers.

Mr. Mitchell charged that the Imperial Association is using imported Mexicans as strike-breakers in violation of international treaty between U. S. and Mexico. He also asked Attorney General J. Howard McGrath to investigate Imperial Association's use of violence in an attempt to break the strike of the AFL union for a decent wage.

of death benefits from \$6,000 to \$7,500 where there is only a surviving widow, and from \$7,500 to \$8,000 where there are a widow and dependent children. Total replacement provisions for dentures and eyeglasses damaged in industrial accidents; (d) compensation for laboratory fees and analysis and necessarily incurred for the purpose of proving a compensation claim.

The State Federation issued a rebuttal to the A. Wages and the Worker, the state's labor journal, in the face of major economic problems confronting California. The Federation article exposes "right-billed" increases of farm benefits from \$30 to \$35; (b) Boosting

WSB Needs Dispute Authority AFL Tells House Committee

Washington.—The Wage Stabilization Board needs power to settle disputes in defense plants to assure uninterrupted production, the AFL told a House Committee on Labor-Management Relations.

AFL Legislative Representative Walter Mason told the committee that "these management spokesmen who shed such copious crocodile tears over the effect of the disputes procedures of the Wage Stabilization Board on collective bargaining, and who have complained that it infringes upon Taft-Hartley, have not hesitated to go before the WSB and demand that the board set aside wage contracts negotiated prior to wage controls—even though the Taft-Hartley act places much emphasis upon the sanctity of labor-management contracts."

Sen. Robert A. Taft and the National Association of Manufacturers and Chamber of Commerce of the United States have advocated legislation to prohibit the WSB from exercising dispute powers, to give only the public members authority to decide any and deny labor members any voice except as advisers only.

"The continuity of production," Mr. Mason said, "is as important an element in the broad stabilization policy as is the stabilization of wages and prices."

He pointed out that the same management spokesmen who have asserted that production alone is the answer for the stabilization policy should also be the ones who most vigorously oppose the stabilization policy.

"The disputes machinery now lodged in the Wage Stabilization Board is well-adapted to the realities of the defense program and to the requirements of the defense program at the present time," Mr. Mason said.

"Acceptance of recommendations is essential and no compromise is involved. It comes into operation only after the bargaining process has been exhausted. It is supplementary to the OEOB, which is the primary negotiating legislation, and not a substitute."

"It represents the minimum degree of intervention," he said, "and equitable adjustment of labor disputes can make itself felt in an emergency. It is a last resort, and he believes it has every chance of success in the future."

WSB and Economic Stabilization Director Eric Johnston postponed until June 6 or after an overall revision of the general wage freeze, including the possibility of annual improvement and deferred wage increases.

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KENTUCKIANS ASK STRONGER DEFENSE ACT.—Washington.—Edwin H. Weyler (second from left), secretary-treasurer Kentucky Federation of Labor and the United Labor Committee, and Al Whitehouse (far right), chairman Kentucky United Labor Committee, and President Charles C. Cio, and Senators Thomas H. Underwood (far left) and Earle Clements (third from left) to support a defense production act amendments to strengthen price and rent controls and provide for wage stabilization.

State Federations Rally to Halt 'Millionaires' Tax Amendment

Washington.—State Federations of Labor rallied widely in an attempt to halt the drive to abolish the federal income tax.

California promised a fight in the state assembly to defeat the resolution already passed by the state senate. The resolution calls on Congress to summon a constitutional convention for the purpose of repealing the 16th amendment to the U. S. Constitution, which authorizes a federal income tax.

New Jersey State Federation reported it had sought to have its state legislature repeal the resolution already passed. Florida legislature has rescinded its approval.

Arizona and Ohio reported the proposal killed in committees. Oregon said it had not come before the 1951 legislature.

J. J. Brown, secretary-treasurer Iowa Federation of Labor, said the measure had passed both houses there but hardly any opposition.

The tactics being pursued by the American Taxpayers Association, Washington, D. C., to amend the Constitution by the back door method of getting 32 state legislatures to call on Congress for a constitutional convention to repeal the 16th amendment and then offer a amendment permitting an income tax up to 25 percent.

AFL President William Green told the state federations that if this proposal could mean enactment of a federal sales tax and the shift of an even greater burden of the tax load to low income wage earners.

He said its approval would "cripple the financial competence of our country now in its hour of dire need."

Mr. Green asked the state federations to work against the proposal when introduced in state legislatures and to work for its recall where approved.

Twenty-five states have already approved the measure. Only seven more

TAX STEAL PASSED IN THESE STATES

Washington.—The proposal to abolish the federal income tax by a back-door amendment to the U. S. Constitution has passed in 25 states.

AFL President William Green asked state federations of labor to seek to get the legislatures to rescind or recall their action in passing the measure.

Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Texas.

All other state federations should block any attempt to sneak through the resolution.

are needed to force a constitutional convention.

The Ohio State Federation of Labor Monthly Bulletin explains the situation thus:

"If the states as the 'Millionaires' Amendment,' it would bar taxing the income of any man, no matter how wealthy he is, more than 25 percent. It would throw out the principle of ability-to-pay and would largely free the rich of taxes."

In the past all amendments have been put into the Constitution by the process of first debating the issue, passing a joint resolution, and then sending the proposed amendment to the state legislatures.

The present scheme of those backing the 'Millionaires' Amendment' is to go directly to state legislatures and urge them to get the amendment passed."

AFL Lists 9 Factors Not Measured By BLS Which Hike Living Costs

Washington.—The AFL praised the Consumer's Price Index compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics but warned that it would be unfair to the index if it did not include place as a tool in collective bargaining and became instead a strait jacket for determining wages.

George D. Riley, member AFL Legislative Committee, told a House Committee investigating the CPI that the index does not take into account 9 factors which contribute to higher living costs during an emergency such as:

1. Changes in black market prices, quality deterioration, changes in classification of goods, forced up-trading, shifts in population from low cost to high cost areas, disappearance of discounts, low trade-in values, changes in normal sources of supply, greater prevalence of eating meals out and paying higher restaurant prices.

"Where it is not possible to account specifically for the effects of such factors in the index, a clear and precise statement on those aspects of the index which the CPI does not measure should be made available to the users," Mr. Riley said.

He also advocated continued appropriations to continue to improve the index, especially the rent component, which has become a distorted public

lication of the "old" index, and correlation of the BLS and Bureau of Agricultural Economics wage index," Mr. Riley said.

"There are numerous other revisions which should be made in the index, many of these improvements can be made from the comprehensive revision of the index, now underway."

"We recognize that the index is designed to measure the cost of living in the cost of fixed typical market basket of goods and services purchased by families of wage earners and lower salaried workers in large U. S. cities."

An index reflecting changes in the cost of a specific standard of living, as distinct from changes in the family expenditures, should be continued and improved.

"The present method of modifying the market basket of goods and services has long been recognized. As an instrument of the weights or relative importances assigned to the various items covered in the index. The bureau's family expenditures, should be in connection with its recent interim revision. However, we believe it is unfortunate that the interim revision, which adjusted the group weights, took place in such an unduly brief period as the present. Such modifications should be made, insofar as possible, during the course of relative stability."

Price Ceilings Effective

Washington.—Retailers of consumer goods and services in the Washington area were required to have their price charts and tags in place by June 1.

Ceiling on these price charts by June 1, the use of price tags ordered by CPT 7 cannot be made unless the retailer has filed his pricing chart.

June 11, Koshor Beef Retailers (CPT 25)—Ceiling prices of Koshor beef must be posted in stores and displays with various grades in separate trays with each tray price tagged.

June 15, Service Trades (CPT 24)—Establishments must post visibly and prominently ceiling prices of their services in their place of business.

June 18, Meat Retailers (CPT 25)—Ceiling prices of beef must be displayed with various grades in separate trays with each tray price tagged.

June 20, Retailers of Consumer Goods (CPT 7)—Sales of items covered by price ceilings cannot be made unless OPS has acknowledged receipt of the retailer's pricing chart.

Hold on to your U. S. Savings bonds—buy more.

42 Chinese Union Officials Killed; Reds Fear Strong Democratic Japan

By ARNOLD BEICHMAN
New York Correspondent AFL News Service

New York.—Hundreds of Chinese trade unionists and trade union officials have been killed and arrested by the Communists this year according to the AFL Free Trade Union Committee.

A special report received by the committee from its underground correspondent on the Chinese mainland listed 42 known trade union officials who have been purged since January 1, 1949.

It is believed that many of those arrested have already been put to death by the Communists.

"The bamboo curtain is giving way to the iron curtain," said the correspondent. "To leave Chinese territory under Communist control is today virtually impossible."

Any Chinese citizen who is permitted to leave must give the names of at least two guarantors and to state a definite return date. If he fails to return by that time, his guarantors are arrested and held as hostages.

Similarly, it is almost impossible to get into China.

The report declared that the Communists are now waging an intensive anti-American propaganda campaign and that "all of this preparation and

training are considered part of the third World War." Even more significantly the Communists are strongly campaigning against what they call "the remilitarization of Japan."

"They dread a strong democratic Japan," the underground correspondent said.

"They know that a democratic Japan, whose national security is assured through its own well-trained armed forces, is a grave menace to their dictatorship at home and to the extension of their influence, prestige and position abroad."

China is today full of "Russian advisors" who are in charge of the war machine, street railways, newspapers, printing and publishing, health and education.

For example in Communist China there are about 1,100 Soviet military advisors and more than 30,000 Soviet technicians, as well as thousands of Soviet political agents "streaming and running the country."

The Free Trade Union Committee correspondent said that "despite all the cruelty and barbarism of the campaign of the Communists in China there is one encouraging and inspiring development: the democratic, anti-Communist movement on the Chinese mainland is getting tougher and stronger and more determined with the passage of time."

Shipyards Losing Skilled Workers Under Wage Freeze, AFL Tells WSB

Washington.—The strait jacket 10 percent wage ceiling is costing the shipyards its workers who are shifting to higher paying industries.

The Maritime Administration and Bethlehem Steel Co. joined President James A. Brownlow of the AFL Maritime Department in asking the Wage Stabilization Board to approve a 15 percent increase for shipyard building workers where necessary to the work on the job.

Mr. Brownlow told WSB that wages of shipbuilding workers are far behind those of other industries. He said that average increases in the shipyard industry since 1945 have been 40 percent while it was double that in other industries.

Top pay for Bethlehem Steel shipyard workers is \$187 an hour compared to a minimum of \$115 for heavy yards which pay as much as \$135 an hour.

The arguments for a break in the 10 percent wage ceiling were presented to a special panel of the WSB. A decision is expected soon.

The ceiling was imposed previously to approve above-ceiling wage increases for railroad workers and pack-

in industries exempt from price ceilings such as railroads, telephone, trucking, utilities, real estate, hotels, motion pictures, street railways, newspapers, printing and publishing, health and education.

2. To study the problem of enforcing wage stabilization regulations.

REJECTION OFFER

Washington.—The AFL International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers officially notified Westinghouse Electric Corporation that it has rejected the offer of a 15 percent wage increase.

IBEW May 8.

The corporation's offer of a 9 cents an hour increase has been rejected by conditions inadequate and unsatisfactory to the IBEW; we are instructed to refuse the offer in preparation for economic action after June 15, 1951 if our differences with the corporation cannot be adjudicated by that date."

RECORD ATTENDANCE

Philadelphia.—A record enrollment of 1,000 new members was registered for the convention of the AFL Postal Clerks Union of Pennsylvania representing 7,600 members.

'Sick' Czechs Help Snarl Soviet War Aid to China as Inflation Grows

By SYD STOGEL

Rome, Italy.—Depressed of its fundamental right to strike, the one-armed Czechoslovakian labor movement has had to resort to playing "sick," as the only means at its disposal to fight the spiraling price pressure to which industrial workers are being subjected under the Five-year plan.

Absenteeism "due to illness" is life everywhere and has flourished to such an extent among mine workers that the Communist regime has been forced to put soldiers to work digging coal.

This is part of a graphic picture describing the status of labor in Communist Czechoslovakia, as revealed in an exclusive interview by a Prague-stationed diplomatic official passing through this capital.

In the opinion of this foreign service officer, who has been stationed in Prague since the city was liberated from the Nazis, the Red dictatorship in Czechoslovakia is headed for both political and economic troubles.

The Clementis purge was fearfully the start and now one feels safe, not even President, Clementis Gottwald. With Russian demands for war supplies and heavy equipment constantly increasing, even such a highly developed industrial machine as that owned by the Czechs may find its server, may crack under the strain.

The diplomat remarked that Czech industry was mobilized for war even before the Reds invaded Southern Korea, and that factories were working in three eight-hour shifts around the clock.

"The labor discontent," he said, "has had serious repercussions on the country's relations with Russia. Because the Czechs were unable to deliver all the essential supplies and equipment ordered by the Soviet Union under the trade pact between the two nations, the Russians have held up delivery of the 400,000 tons of wheat it promised Czechoslovakia. The result has been to make labor's lot even more oppressive to which the start of the year the price of bread (main item in the Czech diet) has skyrocketed 60 percent. Flour has jumped from 71 crowns to 211 crowns a kilogram. For the first time in years food hoarding has again become common practice."

The diplomatic officer revealed that Czechoslovakia plays an important role in the war plans of the Soviet Union. To increase production of essential goods, the Russians have ordered the Czechs to adopt assembly-line production methods wherever possible. Machinery supplies not taken by Russia are to be earmarked for other Russian satellites.

"Supplies for China, for instance, have been sent steadily through the Polish port of Gdynia. Russia has promised to supply Czechoslovakia with copper, which was formerly imported from Yugoslavia and other Balkan countries."

"Most significant," he concluded, "is the fact that the major portion of strategic industrial goods Czechoslovakia is being moved East to Slovakia, America's ally. Czechs now being transferred closer to Russia are the Kolbe-Dansk works of Prague, the Zlatka Works of Brno, and the world-famous Skoda munitions factories at Pilsen. The idea, of course, is to give them better protection from American bombers."

WORKER FATHER OF YEAR—Richmond, Va.—Morose Julian Taylor, 36, member AFL Local 203 Tobacco Workers International Union employed at Philip Morris plant, was selected by National Father's Day Committee as "Worker Father of the Year." He has two children, Betty Lou, 16, and Thomas Harvey Taylor, 7. He is a leading member of Mt. Vernon Baptist Church, teaches a youngster's softball league. In tribute to all working men fathers across the country, Mr. Taylor was chosen along with Sen. Estes Kefauver as "Father of the Year." Phil Rintoul, sport; Jimmy Stewart, screen; Eddie Cantor, TV, for Father's Day June 17.

Virginia Supports Tennessee On AFL Labor School in South

Richmond, Va.—The Virginia Federation of Labor supported a resolution adopted by the Tennessee Federation of Labor urging the A. F. of L. to investigate the possibility and practicality of a labor school in the South.

The action was recorded at the 56th convention of the Virginia State Federation with 344 delegates present.

Among the guest speakers were Armistead Boothe, member House Delegates, Virginia General Assembly; James Killen, vice president, AFL Pulp Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers; Elmer E. Elmer, vice president, AFL International Association of Machinists; Ralph Wright, assistant secretary, U. S. Department of Labor.

Amendments to the constitution included a 10 percent increase in officers' salaries; no organization officered or controlled by Communists, or any person exposing Communism or advocating the violent overthrow of our institutions shall be allowed representation or recognition in the Virginia State Federation of Labor.

Among the resolutions adopted were: Re-affirming opposition to Virginia anti-labor laws, such as "Right to Work," "Public Utilities Act," "Picketing," "State, County and Municipal Employee Act."

Improving Workmen's Compensation Act; State minimum wage of seventy-five cents (75c); Urging Congress to appropriate sufficient funds for adequate public housing.

N. Y. Wage Hikes Average 7 Cents

Albany, N. Y.—An average wage rate increase of 7 cents an hour was reached in collective bargaining settlements in New York State in 1950, two cents an hour higher than the year before. The increase was the considerable rise in settlements in which the employer agreed to not only increase wages but also to raise the rates again later in the year.

Thirteen percent of the settlements at June were of this nature, bringing the total for the year to 10 percent. The year 1950 also saw a noticeable growth in the number of cost-of-living clauses in contracts, most of them negotiated in the July-December period.

N.Y. AFL Delegates Must Wear Labels

Buffalo, N. Y.—All delegates to the New York State Federation of Labor 88th annual convention, June 18-21, must wear at least five different union labels.

Conventions of 1951 and 1954 adopted this recommendation of the Label Committee and it is followed annually. The secretary of the union or central body is required to certify the names of the labels the special delegates will wear to the convention.

President Thomas A. Murray said in the convention call that Big Business is in the saddle in the National Government so far as the defense effort is concerned.

"So too in Big Business in the saddle in your state capital," he told New York AFL unions. "The recent session of the New York State Legislature amply proved that fact."

"You're Unemployment Insurance Law has been changed to an Employer's Rebate Law with the giant corporations and industrial plants receiving millions of dollars in so-called credits to their account of money going to the unemployed."

"The State's legislative program was deliberately killed by the Administration."

Meat Cutters Seek 75,000 in Leather

(Special to AFL News Service)

Chicago.—Organizing 75,000 new members in the leather processing industry is underway by the AFL Affiliated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workers of America.

The campaign was started when the AFL Executive Council approved the formation of the Leather Workers International into the larger meat cutters' union.

The new group will make cutters sole jurisdiction over all tanneries in the U. S. and Canada, all harness plants, all tanning plants, which process leather for use by the shoe and leather goods industry.

Many tanneries are now organized by the Fur & Leather Workers union headed by Ben Gold. This union was thrown out of the CIO recently. It is now a committee leadership for many years.

Earl W. Zimmerman, president, and Patrick E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer, of the Meat Cutters, directed the campaign to organize the territory of the International Handbag, Luggage, Belt & Novelty Workers, but to organize leather workers whether or not they may not be organized by Gold's union.

SMALL BUSINESS AID

Washington.—The Monitions Board announced that it will publicize every procurement of \$10,000 and over, except where security clearance does not permit, by listing them with major procurement offices and make available in synopsis form by the U. S. Department of Commerce. The Board called it an aid to small business in obtaining defense contracts.

Michigan Presents \$2,100 in Awards

Detroit, Mich.—Scholarship awards totaling \$2,100 were presented to the winners of the second annual Michigan Federation of Labor Scholarship Contest honoring George Wilson, an alumnus held at the University of Michigan.

First place awards of \$500 each were the best essays on the subject "How the Regained Labor's Rights in the Last 50 Years" went to John Schofield, Central High School, Detroit; Joanne Kline, Central High School, and Patricia Coggins, St. Matthews High School, Detroit.

Second place winners, who received \$200 each, were Mary Zala of Iron Mountain; Coral Lee of Detroit; Pershing High School, Detroit; and Barbara Davis, Catholic Central High School, Grand Rapids.

One first and one second prize were awarded to the winners in each of three areas of the state—Detroit, southern Michigan outside Detroit, and the rest of the state including the Upper Peninsula. The three areas are approximately equal in population.

The contest, which was open to seniors in public and parochial high schools throughout Michigan, drew several hundred entries from all parts of the state.

"The large number of essays which came from small towns and rural communities throughout the state is especially gratifying," said Dr. Walter Gorman, chairman Michigan Federation of Labor Scholarship Committee for the Detroit Board of Education. He pointed out that it was not the purpose of the contest to propaganda (a) to assist able young people to continue their education and (b) to encourage study and understanding of the aims and accomplishments of organized labor.

HEART GIFT

Washington.—Four more of the nation's major interactions unions contributed \$9,000 to the 1951 Heart Fund of the American Heart Association.

Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, chairman of the National Labor Committee, announced \$1,000 gift for the Heart Fund from the Detroit Board of Education. Anthony Valente, president AFL United Textile Workers of America, and other gifts from the Detroit Board of Education, president AFL Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers of America, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, \$1,000; William L. Hutcheson, president AFL United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, \$5,000; Jacob S. Kofsky, president CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, \$4,000.

FAVOR REVISION

Columbus, Ohio.—The Ohio Federation of Labor and Ohio Federation of Teachers endorsed the calling of a constitutional convention to revise the Ohio state constitution, which has no amendments added since its adoption.

Ohio voters will be asked to approve calling the convention in the November election.

Churches, lawyers and women's clubs have also endorsed calling a constitutional convention to revise the Ohio state constitution, which has no amendments added since its adoption.

The Ohio Groups cite "excellent results" achieved in New Jersey, Missouri and Georgia by constitutional revision.

Must Post Beef Prices by June 8

Washington.—The Nation's more than 300,000 meat markets will have until June 18 to post official OPS retail beef ceiling price lists.

The Office of Price Stabilization announced that because of delays in printing the official lists, the agency extended the posting requirement for retail beef ceiling prices to June 18.

The price list must be posted at or near where the meat is sold and where customers can readily see and read it. Meanwhile retailers throughout the country stamped OPS District Office with pricing charts on the May 31 deadline for filing.

Retailers must begin to price under the regulation with the filing of their prices. After May 31, a retailer may not legally sell anything covered by the Price Regulation 7 unless he has filed his chart.

Following are other important deadlines on prices: July 1, Manufacturers (OPR 22)—all prices under Government Maximums regulation go into effect. Last date for filing Form 8 reports.

Aug. 1, Beef Slaughterers, Wholesale Retailers (OPR 23, 24, 25, 26)—Reduction, about 44 percent below 1950, in prices slaughterers permit to pay for beef cattle; new, lower wholesale and retail beef ceiling prices.

Aug. 1, Restaurants and Taverns (OPR 11)—Last date for bringing prices in compliance. All restaurants must be made if not in compliance. On July 1, Beef Slaughterers, Wholesale Retailers (OPR 23, 24, 25, 26)—Reduction, about 44 percent below 1950, in prices slaughterers permit to pay for beef cattle; new, lower wholesale and retail beef ceiling prices in effect.

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